



Valérie Devon

Presents

# Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes  
and don't listen to the guides 3

Holocaust a non credible story  
Synthesis video

Sans Concession tv  
Editorials tv

## WARNING

**The person who appearing in this video already spent nine months in prison, in France, because of his historical opinions which he made public.**

**At the present time, he is within the scope of three sentences of imprisonment, because of his historical views: 1 year in Belgium, 2 months and 1 year in France, He now lives in exile.**

**He has invited the historian Georges Bensoussan to a fair debate on the "gas chambers" issue.**

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### Message to a young man...

If I tell you that the National Socialists didn't want to exterminate the Jews and that they didn't build "gas chambers". You will tell me: *"But that's not possible! There are witnesses, all the historians who have studied the subject."* I agree.

Work of Historians - Testimonials But precisely, testimonials and the work of the historians give the Story with a capital "S". I ask you to examine this story today. It is its value that will determine the reliability of the witnesses and the quality of work of historians. Let's start by listening to one historian.



Georges Bensoussan: *"Of the 1,1 million or 1,2 million, it is thought that there were about 1 million Jews, which means that 90% of the victims were Jewish. This is why we rightly say that Birkenau is the main place of the assassination of the European Jews."*

Auschwitz: So, this is where all will be confirmed or everything will collapse. Therefore, let's get straight to the point, in the heart of the heart.

## Part one - Mere administrative officials to chose the method of extermination!

### The choice of Zyklon B



In Auschwitz Museum you will see the boxes exposed. It is Zyklon B. It is the product that the Germans would have used to gas the Jews. A historian explains to his students: "*Zyklon B, I told you yesterday, is not at all made to kill initially. It is used to disinfect.*" Don't you find it strange that, in order to kill several millions of people, the choice is a product which, initially, is not designed to kill?

For, after all, especially since the First World War, combat gases, gases were made to be fatal, there were many kinds of them, so they only had to ask the army for it. Thus, initially, Zyklon B was not made to kill, but additionally (**Raul Hilberg, La destruction des juifs d'Europe 1988,p.768**), it was produced neither by the army, nor by the SS: It had to be ordered to private firms.

So, we are asked to believe that, to achieve a gigantic slaughter, under the seal of state secret, one would have chosen a product, 1: that was not originally made to kill and 2: That they would have to ask private firms, with all the risks of indiscretion and all production hazards that might arise.

This is already absurd. When a State decides to massacre in secret, it uses a product for which it can have total control, from manufacturing to delivery. It does not ask private firms, with all the hazards and risks involved. But then, who chose Zyklon B?

The Auschwitz Museum authorities answer as follows (2007,p.179): *"Fritzsich, the administrative camp officer, as part of the search of a technique that would allow the mass extermination of the Jews, had decided to experiment with the Zyklon B gas, previously used in the camp as a disinfectant."*

So, it is a camp administrative officer, in other words a mere official, Who undertaks the task to develop an extermination technique to kill millions of people. And that officer decides to use, a certainly toxic product, but fails to mention it to doctors or toxicologists. But, what's going on here? In a bad Z movie?

Who, will believe that Himmler, to whom Hitler had entrusted to take care of the Jewish slaughter, - therefore the slaughter of an entire people - will say to a team of administrative officials: *"Well, uh, find a method of extermination!"* We are dealing with total ludicrousness.

### **The ridiculous thesis about the improvised massacre**

And yet, this is what the official story asserts. In his book, an individual that is still considered the leading expert on the *"Holocaust"*: Raul Hilberg, explains (Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des juifs d'Europe 1988,p.765*) that the first *"gas chamber"* in Auschwitz, was an old farm, hastily converted into a death locale.

To assert that, Raul Hilberg, based his story on the memoirs of the first Auschwitz commandant: Rudolf Höss. Höss said (p.78) that he was summoned by Himmler, who revealed to him that, Hilter had ordered the extermination of the Jews and that Auschwitz was chosen for this purpose. *"So this task is yours"*, he said. Then, he said (p.79): *"After your conversation with Eichmann, send me the designs of the proposed facility immediately."*

In order to exterminate several million of people, Himmler, therefore, approached one man, who had the equivalent of a study certificate. It is this man - whose only experience was in agriculture and prison world - Whom he asks to create a death *"factory"* for the most unprecedented slaughter in history. This story is already wacky, but the following is even more wackier.

Höss says (p.80): *"We went around the field with Eichmann to choose a suitable location. We noticed that the farm - that was in the Northwest corner of the future sector 3 in Birkenau - Was well suited well for this purpose. It was isolated, and was surrounded by small wooded area and undergrowth, which protected it from prying eyes and was not too far from the train tracks. The corpses were to be discarded to the bottom of the long and deep pits dug in the adjacent meadow. We calculated that after making them watertight we could kill simultaneously in the available premises, using a suitable gas, about 800 people.*

*Eichmann went back to Berlin, to inform the SS Reichfuhrer of our conversations. A few days later, I sent by special messenger a map with the exact location and a detailed description of the proposed facility. Eichmann told me one day, that the SS Reichfuhrer agreed."*

So, here is, in its candor, what Rudolf Höss proposes to exterminate, in great secrecy several million of people. A small farmhouse turned into a "gas chamber" and an adjacent field in which holes will be dug to bury millions of dead. But, rest assured, the secret will be well kept, as the building is surrounded by small wooded area and undergrowth.

Rudolf Höss then, sends the design to Himmler, that says: "OK, this is good! This is the installation that will be used to exterminate several million of people." But, we are in total craziness! And it is not the opening of a second death settlement, another farmhouse, that would have changed anything.

You will answer, that, very promptly, the primitive "gas chambers", were replaced by high efficiency crematoriums.

### **Part two - The historian's G. Bensoussan first lie about the Birkenau crematorium**

In Auschwitz-Birkenau, you will be shown the location of the two great camp crematoriums Crematoriums 2 and 3. Identical to one another, they each included 15 ovens.

**Krematorium II** functioned as a homicidal gas chamber and incineration installation from 15th March 1943, before its officially coming into service on 31st March, to 27th November 1944, annihilating a total of approximately 400,000 people, most of them Jewish women, children and old men.

**Krematorium III** was used in similar fashion from 25th June 1943 to 27th November 1944, killing about 350,000 victims.

Thus approximately three-quarters of the Jewish victims of KL Auschwitz- Birkenau were gassed and reduced to ashes in these two buildings.

**J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz, Technique...*, p. 183, col. A**

This is where, several hundred thousand of people, - 750,000 according to some - were gassed then burned. About their origin, G. Bensoussan says: "There were two bunkers in Birkenau, 1 and 2, these were the primitive "gas chambers". And when they realized that the "efficiency", was not sufficient, Himmler decided, in 1942, to build 4 new "gas chambers" and four crematoriums."

There, you must really figure out the situation, because it is very important:



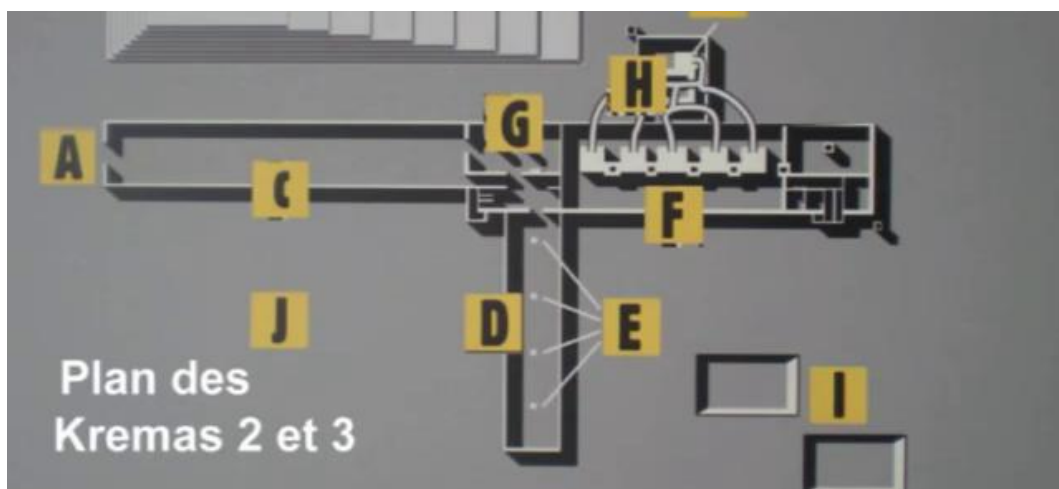
### According to the official story...

Extermination is somehow Hitler's dream: He always hated the Jews and on January 30, 1939, in a broadcast speech, he announced that in case of war, the Jews of Europe would be destroyed. *"If the Judeo-international finance of European and non European countries still managed to rush the nations into a world war, it will not end with bolchevization, and, therefore, not by the victory of Judaism, but by the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe."* This annihilation of the Jews, which was said to be a physical one, Hitler decided it in October or November 1941, say historians.

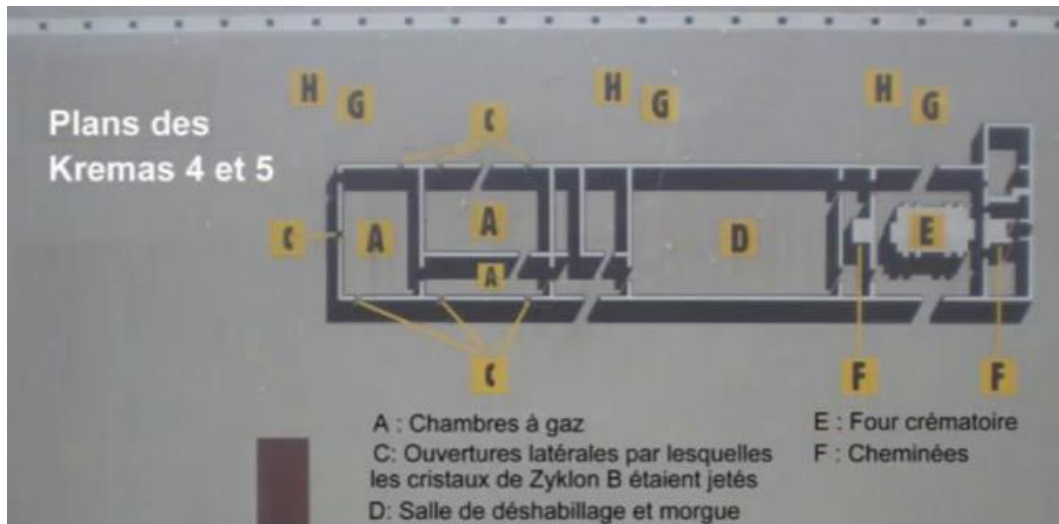
This means, he adds, the physical extermination of 11 million of Jews. That's quite something! This Final Solution of the Jewish Question, the Fuhrer entrusted for its realization to Himmler. And according to the memoirs of Auschwitz commander, Rudolf Höss (p.78), Himmler chose this camp to be THE place of the massacre.

The conclusion of all this? It is simple: When, in July 1942, dissatisfied with the performance of both primitive *"gas chambers"* with their pits; Himmler ordered the construction of four *"gas chambers"* with their crematoriums, in order to complete Hitler's dream, an evil and demented dream. The extermination of a whole people, several million of people. In this case, what do we do? It's obvious: Given the scale of the project, we gather competent people, to develop the best crematorium, with its asphyxia room.

This is why, during the great Nuremberg trial (TMI, vol.VII,p.444), the Soviet Prosecution stressed that, obviously, specialists from very different branches - heat engineers, architects, chemists, toxicologists, physicians and engineers - had to take part in the planning of this unprecedented slaughter in history. Together, these specialists will develop a building to optimize its performance. Then, Himmler wanting four *"gas chambers"* with their crematoriums, a project repeated four times, according to the same plan.



Thus, here is the plan for crematoria 2 and 3 that you will see in Birkenau.

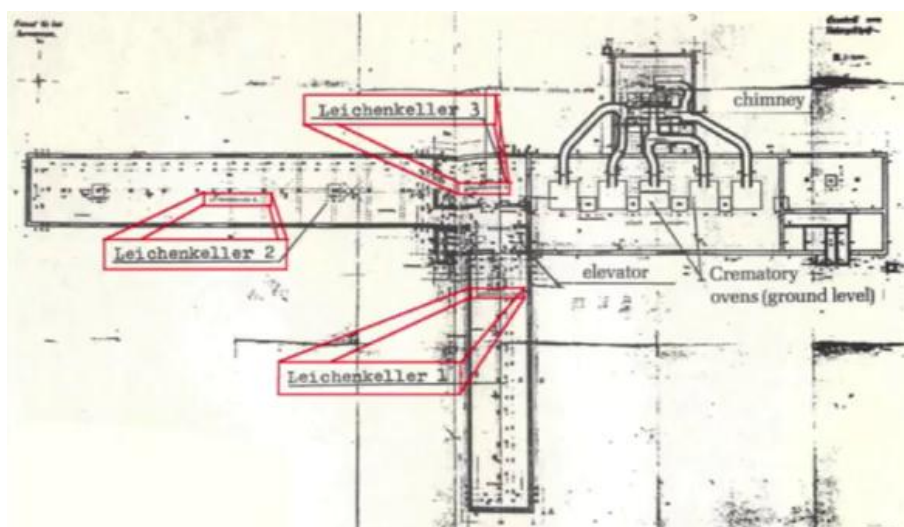


And here is the plan of the other two crematoriums 4 and 5. They are totally different. How do you explain this difference in plans, since Himmler wanted four "gas chambers" with crematoriums, with a project using the same plan?

Well, to explain this difference, the Auschwitz Museum authorities state (p.185): *"For economic reasons, the "gas chambers" were built in crematoria 4 and 5, not underground but, on the surface."* For economic reasons!!

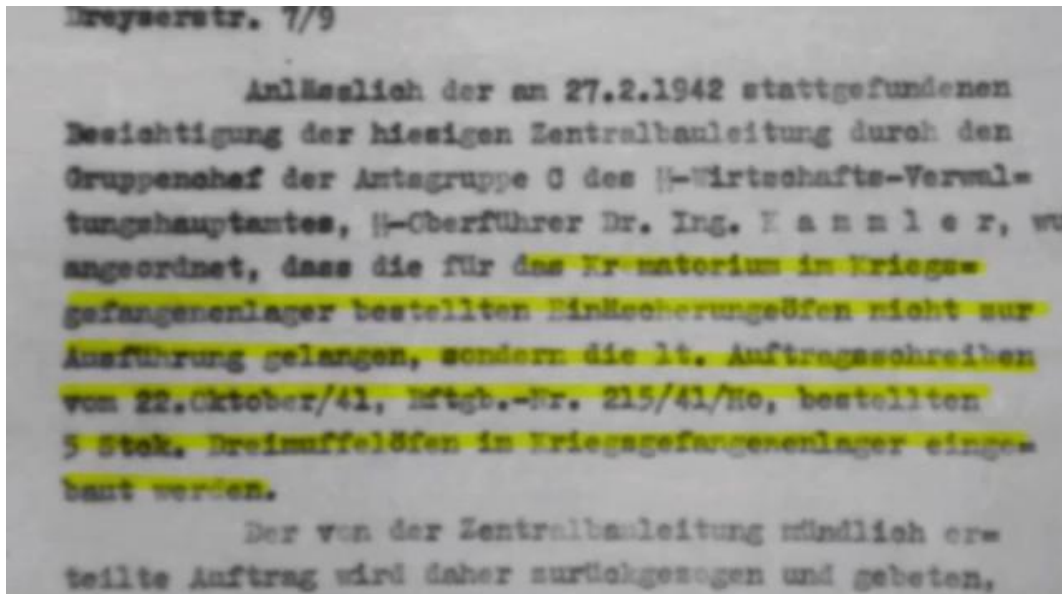
Imagine the situation: the building plan is brought to Himmler, which is designed for an optimal function, and Himmler replies: *"Well, OK, we will make two, but for the other two, we will economize and we will not build the "gas chambers" underground."*

So, in order to achieve Hitler's greatest dream, Himmler wants to save money. He doesn't want to dig underground four times, but only two... This is already completely stupid... If retrench took place, it is because, these were ordinary crematoriums made to store the dead waiting to be incinerated. No more.



I also note, that on the original plans, the term "*gas chamber*" is never mentioned; The rooms in the basement are named "*morgues*" (Leichenkeller), which is not surprising. There were three, with different ventilation systems, because the corpses that would be housed there, would present differences: the corpse of a dead man with a contagious disease is not treated the same as that of a suicide...

In truth, the difference between the crematoriums comes primarily from the circumstances in which they were ordered.



This original document of March 5, 1942, tells us, that on that date, only one crematorium was planned in Birkenau, the future crematorium 2. Knowing that the camp was intended to expand, it was quite normal to build a crematorium for the "*natural*" deaths. Soon after, however, a typhus outbreak broke out, which worsened until reaching its peak in the summer. It is precisely during this summer that, overwhelmed by the dead corpses from typhoid, the camp authorities decided the construction of another crematorium, the future crematorium 3.

On August 19, however, they were informed that, due to hardware restrictions, - it was the middle of the war - permission to build had not yet been granted. This document demonstrates that the claim of historian G. Bensoussan is false. For if the Reichführer, himself, had ordered the construction of those four crematoriums, with "*gas chambers*", to achieve Hitler's project, restrictions would not have been an issue. All permissions would have been given immediately. Anyway, the authorization finally arrived.

But, in this atmosphere of restrictions, the construction of other crematoriums was hardly possible. Despite this, two additional crematoriums would finally be built. Why? Because, given the catastrophic health situation in Auschwitz - being struck by typhus - two ovens for the Mogilev camp were finally assigned to Birkenau. This is what resulted in crematoriums 4 and 5, very different and, indeed, built cheaply.



The truth is here, demonstrated by the documents: the crematoria were built as part of the fight against epidemics. There is no need to invoke a mass slaughter and Himmler who would have ordered the construction of four "gas chambers" with crematoriums. Mr. Bensoussan: *"Himmler decided in 1942, to build four new "gas chambers"'*. I, moreover, challenge G. Bensoussan to produce a single document that will demonstrate what he has asserted.

I also note, that in May 1943 (**J.-C. Pressac, Les crématoires d'Auschwitz...,p.80**), the situation of the newly delivered crematoriums was pathetic: #2 was stopped and #3 was still under construction and #4 was unusable, already out of service, as it had been cheaply built. Only #5 worked, chugging along, with a weak oven.

And what did Himmler do - to whom Hitler had entrusted the extermination -? Did he take sanctions, in the face of such incompetence? No. He didn't ask anything. He didn't even react. Again, this is absurd, unless we recognize the fact that no mass extermination took place in Auschwitz and that these were common crematoria for the deaths in the camp.

### **Part three - Crematoria 2 and 3: absurd construction**

You may say to me that, initially, crematoria 2 and 3 were, indeed, designed for mass extermination.

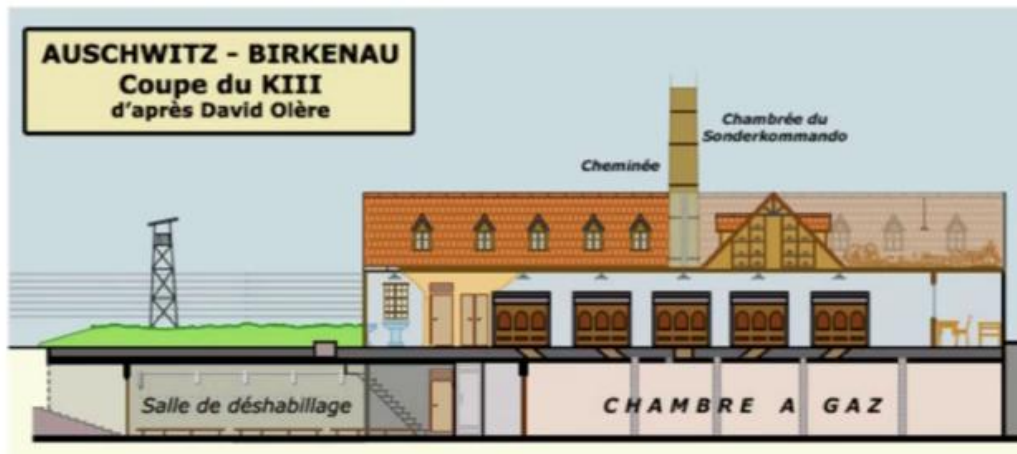
Georges Bensoussan says: *"Himmler decided the construction of four new "gas chambers" and four crematoriums in a total industrial way, which means: underground the "gas chambers", huge, fully concreted, they will be totally sealed, which means not a breath of air will pass, except through the door and obviously when the door is closed, it's completely sealed, like submarine doors, it is totally sealed. And above the "gas chamber", on the ground floor, are the crematoriums, which means that you can see the industrial process that would be going on by the Germans: Underground you kill with gas, when corpses are taken out of the "gas chamber" they are brought up on hoist - like a huge elevator - to the ground floor, and there on, they are taken off the hoist and put in the ovens, and there they are burned."*

Thus explain, is not only impressive, but also very convincing. However, it is like in the DIY. In theory it's always simple. But in practice, many problems arise.

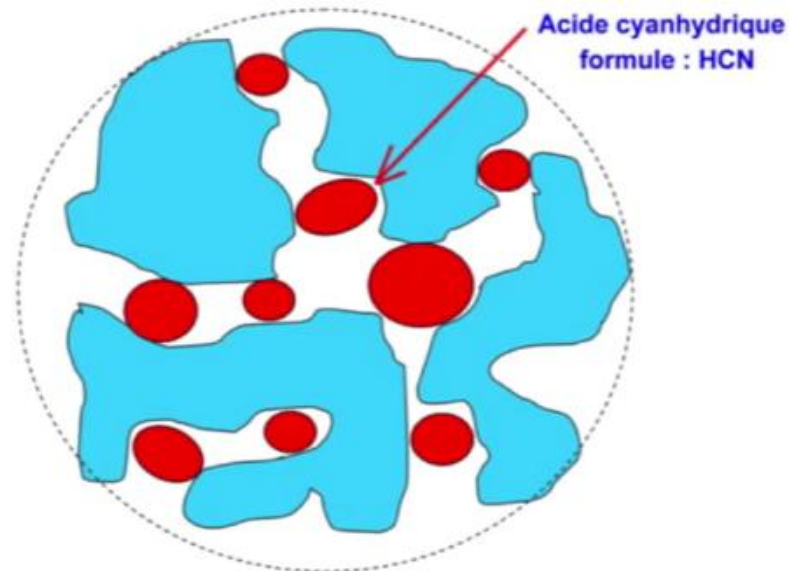
Then, let's see the practice in Birkenau.

### **"Gas chambers" underground: illogical**

Indeed, the crematoriums room 2 and 3, that is presented to you as if it was used as a "gas chamber", was indeed underground.



Only, I recall that to gas their victims the Germans would have chosen the Zyklon B. Let's open the box and empty it out. We discover blue-green granules. In fact, they are porous granules. If you could look at them under a microscope, schematically, you will see this.



The blue-green granule with pores inside. And inside those pores microdrops of a liquid. This is hydrocyanic acid, HCN formula. It is this acid, highly toxic, which will evaporate to give the deadly gas. Only, for it to evaporate rapidly, it must be heated to 26 degrees Celsius. Ideally, it is necessary that the air of the room is above 26 degrees Celsius. In this way the liquid will gradually be raised to this temperature, which will make it boil and thus evaporate. But even at this temperature, the problems of exchange and heat diffusion, will not make an instantaneous evaporation, far from it. It will take some time. And if the air remains below 26 degrees Celsius, then there will be all the same evaporation, but the phenomenon will be extremely slow. Like a glass of water left in a room at 20 degrees Celsius. The water will evaporate all the same, but it will take several days, at least, to find the glass empty.

Therefore, if I build a "gas chamber" in which I will use Zyklon B, I will do everything so that the air inside can be hot. I am not going to build it underground, because this is what is

usually done to keep rooms cold. Or, if I am still forced to do it, I will install an effective heating system. Thus, this document from the Auschwitz Museum archives, tells us that these rooms remained free of any heating system. Despite this, in his confessions recorded on April 5, 1946 (**TMI, Vol.XXXIII,p.275**), the former Auschwitz commandant claimed that gassings were taking between 3 and 15 minutes.

Well, I assert that, unless you use a huge amount of Zyklon B, that is absolutely impossible. With the quantities of Zyklon B retained by the official story, the process lasted much, much longer than 3 to 15 minutes.

A "gas chamber" operating with Zyklon B, build underground and unheated is already an absurdity. But you are not at the end of your surprises. Because, this is not the only one! The other absurdity, is Georges Bensoussan himself who is going to provide it to us.

### **140 to 200 roundtrips for a single load of gassings!**

To fully understand it, however, we must first recall that according to the official story, the crematoriums 2 and 3 would have respectively created between 400,000 and 350,000 deaths. A simple calculation gives us a daily average of 660 victims in each of the crematoria. This is consistent with the assertion of Jean-Claude Pressac (**J.-C. Pressac, Les crématoires d'Auschwitz...p.147**). He talks about a single daily gassings of 1,000 persons maximum. So, let's admit, what may seem to be reasonable, that German officials had anticipated this "gas chamber" for a daily performance of 1,000 victims.

Here is what Georges Bensoussan says: "*When the corps are taken out from the "gas chamber" they are brought up with a hoist a kind of a huge elevator.*" A huge hoist?

But, we have the contemporary document which shows us that a hoist was installed in crematoriums 2 and 3. Let's investigate closer. We discover that the hoist measured 2,10 m long and 1,35 m wide. This is what Georges Bensoussan describes as "*huge*". Is he pulling our legs?

Indeed, the hoist was not huge at all. On it, one could pile 5 to 7 corpses, no more. Besides, here is the original drawing referred to by Georges Bensoussan. Let's get closer. We can see six corpses on the hoist. Assuming that one would be hidden, that would make it seven. Here are now two screen shots from the movie "*Grey Zone*", which were taken at one second interval, and it shows the reconstruction of the hoist. We can see seven corpses. We must believe that the German engineers were planning to hoist about 1,000 corpses from the underground to the ground floor, with a hoist on which we could load between 5 to 7 bodies. This means, between 142 and 200 roundtrips, daily Knowing that the ovens could operate 21 hours a day - since three hours of maintenance were necessary - it would have necessitated the following actions: load the body, raise the hoist, unload the body, take the hoist down, all of this in less than nine minutes.

With such work pace, no delay would have been possible. Germans, also, would have been subjected to the mercy of many problems, Such as engine failure or a body which could slide down and jam the hoist. Therefore, it would have been necessary for everything to run smoothly, day after day, month after month, during the daily 142 to 200 lifts that the hoist would have performed. But, when we want to commit a mass murder, we don't imagine - and even less, chose - such an installation. This is madness and it's miles away from German efficiency. One just builds the "gas chamber" on the ground floor. ie at the same level as the crematoriums. It will save many efforts and many problems and further more, this will allow for warmer air.

If G. Bensoussan talks about a HUGE hoist - when that is not the case - it's because he is well aware of the absurdity of this type of installation. Therefore he tries his best to avoid this absurdity, but even if we were to accept his theory the official thesis doesn't do well either.

#### **Part four - The insoluble problem of cremations**

##### **Ovens with poor returns.**

Mr. Bensoussan goes on to continue thusly: *"And at the ground floor they were pulled out from the hoist and shoveled in the ovens and there, they were burned."*

Good. But, here again, we are theorizing and the fact that Georges Bensoussan relies on such a drawing demonstrates simply that he never thought of inquiring on the facts of cremation..



It is true that a contemporary German document states that 1,440 corpses could be burned EVERYDAY in crematoriums 2 and 3.

Leistungen der nunmehr vorhandenen Krematorien	
bei einer 24-stündigen Arbeitszeit:	
1.) altes Krematorium I	
3 x 3 Kesselöfen	340 Personen
2.) neues Krematorium I.K.G.L. II	
9 x 3 Kesselöfen	1440 Personen
3.) neues Krematorium III	
9 x 3 Kesselöfen	1440 Personen
4.) neues Krematorium IV	
6 Kesselöfen	700 Personen

Only, you will just have to investigate a bit, to learn that the most modern crematoriums can burn up to 15 bodies in 18 hours. It is, therefore, up to just over 17 bodies in 21 hours. Put together 15, like in crematoriums 2 and 3 in Birkenau, you get about 270 bodies a day. How can we believe, that in 1943, with their rudimentary ovens nearby, the Germans could have made it nearly six times better?

Therefore, it is true that when we commit a mass massacre, we are going to burn in mass too. One can imagine the SS binding the Sonderkommandos to stuff the ovens and quickly shoveling more bodies to increase the efficiency. In theory it is always possible. But in practice?

Questioned on March 5, 1946 (**G.Rudolf & C. Mattogno, Auschwitz. Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust 2011,p.111**), the engineer who build the Auschwitz ovens, declared that they were designed for one body at a time and they could not be subjected to any intensive use.

To give you an idea, I went to an Italian crematorium. There, I got permission to watch the cremations. The operator opened the door of the oven every five minutes so I can observe the process. And I saw that in a modern oven with efficient burners and a computer control, a body was not consumed in 50 minutes, far from it. Sensibly over an hour was necessary in order for the cremation process to be considered complete.

I asked the oven operator, who told me that this drawing was not realistic. It was useless to put two or three bodies in an oven intended for one. Because the process would be slowed significantly and if, by some miracle, the two bodies began to burn together, the heat would seriously damage the coating. A few cremations of this kind and the oven would have been rendered inoperable.



Certainly, in Auschwitz, all precautions were taken to prevent the ash of the dead mixing, didn't take place. We can therefore, think that, after 50 minutes, while a body was in the last stages of burning, another was shoveled in. Therefore, assuming that a body has been considered burned within 50 minutes. Overall, in a period of 21 hours, ovens could have burn 375 bodies.

**Krematorium II** functioned as a homicidal gas chamber and incineration installation from 15th March 1943, before its officially coming into service on 31st March, to 27th November 1944, annihilating a total of approximately 400,000 people, most of them Jewish women, children and old men. **= 20 mois.**

**Krematorium III** was used in similar fashion from 25th June 1943 to 27th November 1944, killing about 350,000 victims. **= 17 mois**

Thus approximately three-quarters of the Jewish victims of KL Auschwitz- Birkenau were gassed and reduced to ashes in these two buildings. **Soit environ 660 pers par jour**  
**660 - 375 = 285 corps non brûlés.**

But, remember that according to the official story, 660 bodies were gassed daily. At the end of the day, 265 bodies had yet to be burn. The SS should have quickly understood that they were wrong about the crematoriums performances or that they had been deceived. In one case as in the other it's already huge. Because, when one must commit a mass murder, one thinks about everything and checks everything. Thus, it was only a matter of questioning any oven operator in Germany, to learn that the expected results were impossible.

But, let's for the sake of argument, yes, let's admit that someone had committed this enormous blunder. Sanctions should have been ordered and new ovens should have been build urgently. Thus, nothing happened. Or rather, yes. We are going to be told that the SS dug cremation pits.

### **Cremation pits: a physical impossibility**

*"At the "Juden Ramp" the SS separated the babies from their mothers immediately, threw them in a truck, they were arriving here, where a pit had been dug, a fiery pit and they were throwing the babies in the flaming pit. This is Auschwitz."*

You will notice, indeed, that the burning pyre was dug in the ground. This is confirmed by this drawing made by the same deportee. Furthermore, you will find this picture showing the smoke of another cremation. Seeing, therefore, that the other crematoriums were insufficient, the SS would have chosen to dig cremation graves. According to some of your classmates it was very effective. Because, when the "gas chambers" were killing 10,000 people per day, and that the crematoriums were burning 4,500 - grossly exaggerated figures - the remaining

5,500 was either buried or burned in pits. Note, that according to the official thesis, the Germans were not burying anymore, because they wanted to erase all traces. We deduce that this 5,500 bodies, that couldn't be incinerated in the ovens, would have been burned in pits. This means that the number of outdoor burned corpses was higher than the ones burned in the ovens.

But, if it was easier to burn in pits, which only needed to be dug, so why build crematoriums that could cost up to 60,000 Reichsmark especially during restriction time, when everything was operated quota?

Why build expensive ovens which needed maintenance, when simple pits can be just as effective? This contradiction alone should make you think. Are they not playing a trick with you regarding these pits? Yes. And I will explain you why.

Why do you think we blow on a fire? To supply air. Any combustion requires oxygen!

This is why, when one wants to burn a body, he places it on a pile of wood which is then set on fire. Thereby, we let the air get in freely to ignite the body. In Auschwitz, it is how it should have been done. They should have piled the bodies on a pyre, place the fuel below and set the whole thing on fire. Air would have been supplied in a large quantity to activate the combustion.

However, in a pit, the air would have difficulty to reach, thus preventing any effective combustion. I tried this experience myself. I dug a small pit, placed wood at the bottom, added cardboard soaked in gasoline, before placing a rabbit. Then, I added wood, soaked in gasoline, before placing a second rabbit, on which I poured a combustible. Finally, I set everything on fire. I waited and waited. I reactivated the fire. Did everything in my power to make it burn. There were flames. Even, a lot of flames. But the result was inconclusive. Nothing turned to ashes, far from it. I invite you experiment yourself, you too will be convinced.

These stories of gigantic crematorium pits dug in the ground, in which thousands of corpses would have been burned daily, is a joke. The fact that, at end of August 1944, near crematorium 5, the Germans could have burned outdoor, unidentified things is undeniable. But there were certainly not any pits containing the corpses of thousands of people.

My experiment with the two rabbits amply confirmed it. Burning hundreds of people in a pit is physically impossible.

In short, with their ovens with their inadequate results, the SS would have ended in a stalemate. And if they had tried to dig pits, they would have ended up with barely charred corpses, on the surface.

## Provisional conclusion

Would you like a summary? So, here it is: To exterminate millions of people in Auschwitz a mere administrative German officer chose a product which, initially, is not created to kill.

The SS chose to build an unheated "gas chamber" underground, which is absurd and contradicts the thesis of gassings in less than 20 minutes.

The disposition underground requires the use of a hoist. But its dimensions require between 140 to 200 daily roundtrips per gassing, which is irrational.

The constructed ovens are absolutely inadequate for the projected results.

The story that the SS would have dug pits to burn the extra corpses is inept. With such pits the Germans would just externally charred the top corpses.

### Part five - Two simple ways to suffocate. The absurdity of insertion columns.

#### A first simple method that could have been used.

But, now, I am going to surprise you. In Birkenau, despite this absurd configuration, the SS would have still been able to practice, fast enough gassing, with Zyklon B.

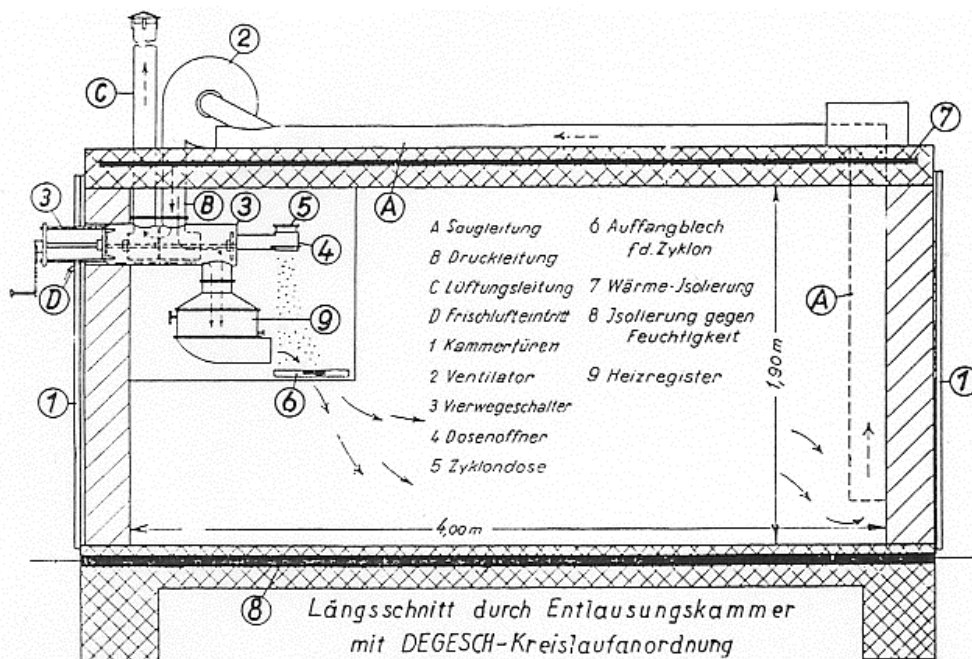


Abb. 2.

Längsschnitt durch eine Entlausungskammer mit Kreislaufanordnung  
 (Vergl. Beschreibung der Arbeitsweise im Text)

Longitudinal section of a delousing chamber with circle ventilation.

A suction pipe - B pressure line - C ventilation line - D fresh air entrance

1 chamber doors - 2 ventilation - 3 four run switch - 4 tin-opener - 5 tin with cyclon  
 6 collecting area for cyclon - 7 heat insulation - 8 insulation against humidity - 9 heater coils

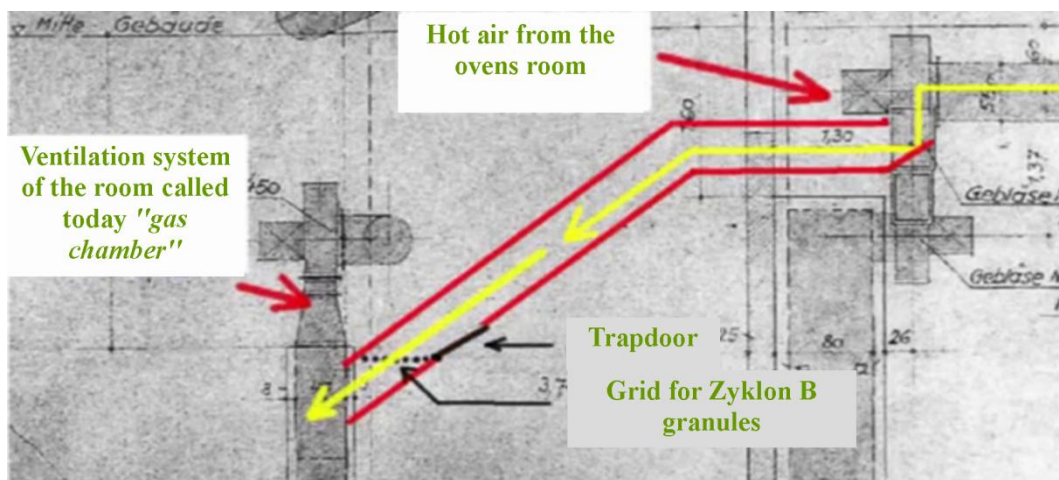
aus/from: Pressac: Die Krematorien von Auschwitz, Piper 1994

Here is a disinfection "gas chamber" such as that which existed in Germany, in the early 40s.



The canal ran along the ceiling and the air was coming out through evenly distributed vents. Fresh air was carried via a chimney. Nearby, there is another chimney, through which HOT air was escaping of the ovens room.

Is this the solution for a fast gassing? It was build in order to connect this HOT air exit with the FRESH air entrance. So that the hot air from the ovens room was channeled directly into the air duct. It would have been, therefore, easier, since at the attic level of the crematorium, the ducts were accessible. It would have been a matter of installing a floodway with a valve. When the valve closed the floodway, hot air from the ovens room (in yellow) would have come out of the chimney.



However, when the valve would have closed the chimney duct, hot air would have gone into the floodway. From there it would have just been simpler to install somewhere a device set up with a trapdoor and a grid. The opening of the trapdoor would have permitted access to deposit Zyklon B granules and hot air would have ensured the rapid evaporation of the hydrocyanic acid. Sucked by the blower this acid would have gone directly into the room called today "gas chamber". There!

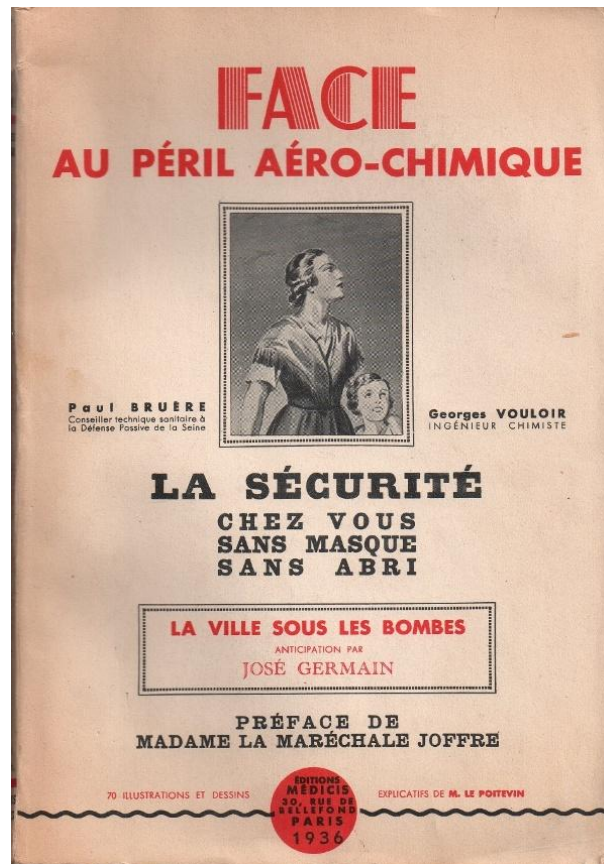
It was even more obvious, that by installing this little system, the Germans would have been more favorable to using the well known process of the disinfecting chambers which already existed. If this VERY SIMPLE system was not installed, it is because this underground room has never been used as a "gas chamber".

### **Zyklon B is useless...**

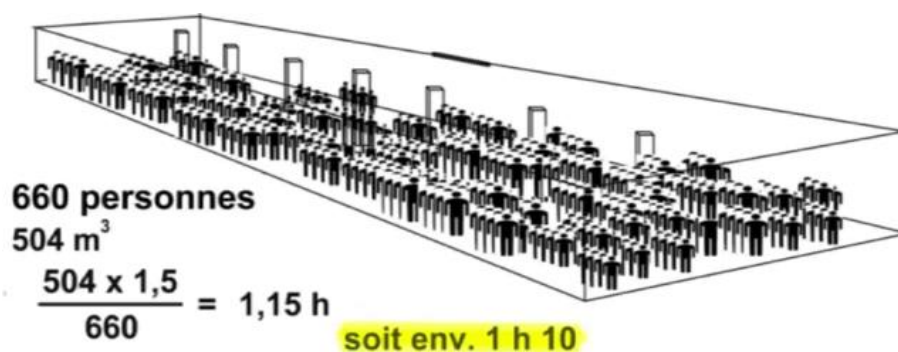
But in the end there would have been a much easier way to asphyxiate people. *"Underground, the "gas chambers", huge, made totally of concrete, which were going to be totally sealed, meaning there would be no air coming through, except by the door, when the door would shut, it would be like a submarine door, completely airtight."*



Good! But then, how much time it would have taken for people to asphyxiate themselves with their own emissions of carbon dioxide? To answer it, let's open this book, published in 1936.



The author gave the empirical formula (p.65) that demonstrated the possible maximum allotted time required to stay in an airtight shelter. Let's apply this formula with 660 persons in the 504 m<sup>3</sup> "gas chamber" in the camp of Birkenau. The result is approximately 1h10.



Knowing that the ovens could only run 21 hours per day, assuming that they had a sufficient turn out, this left three hours to perform the gassings. One hour to have people undress and enter the "gas chamber", 1h10 to be asphyxiated with their own emissions of carbon dioxin. They were on time. In Auschwitz, they would not even need Zyklon B! All they needed, was to make the room airtight. And in Germany, no one would have thought of it? While, the empirical formula was even printed in literature known by the public.

Here again, this is a joke. How can we think that nobody had this idea?

If in Auschwitz, the SS didn't have this idea, yet obvious, it is because they didn't want to asphyxiate nobody. Period.

### The ridiculous thesis of "insertion columns"

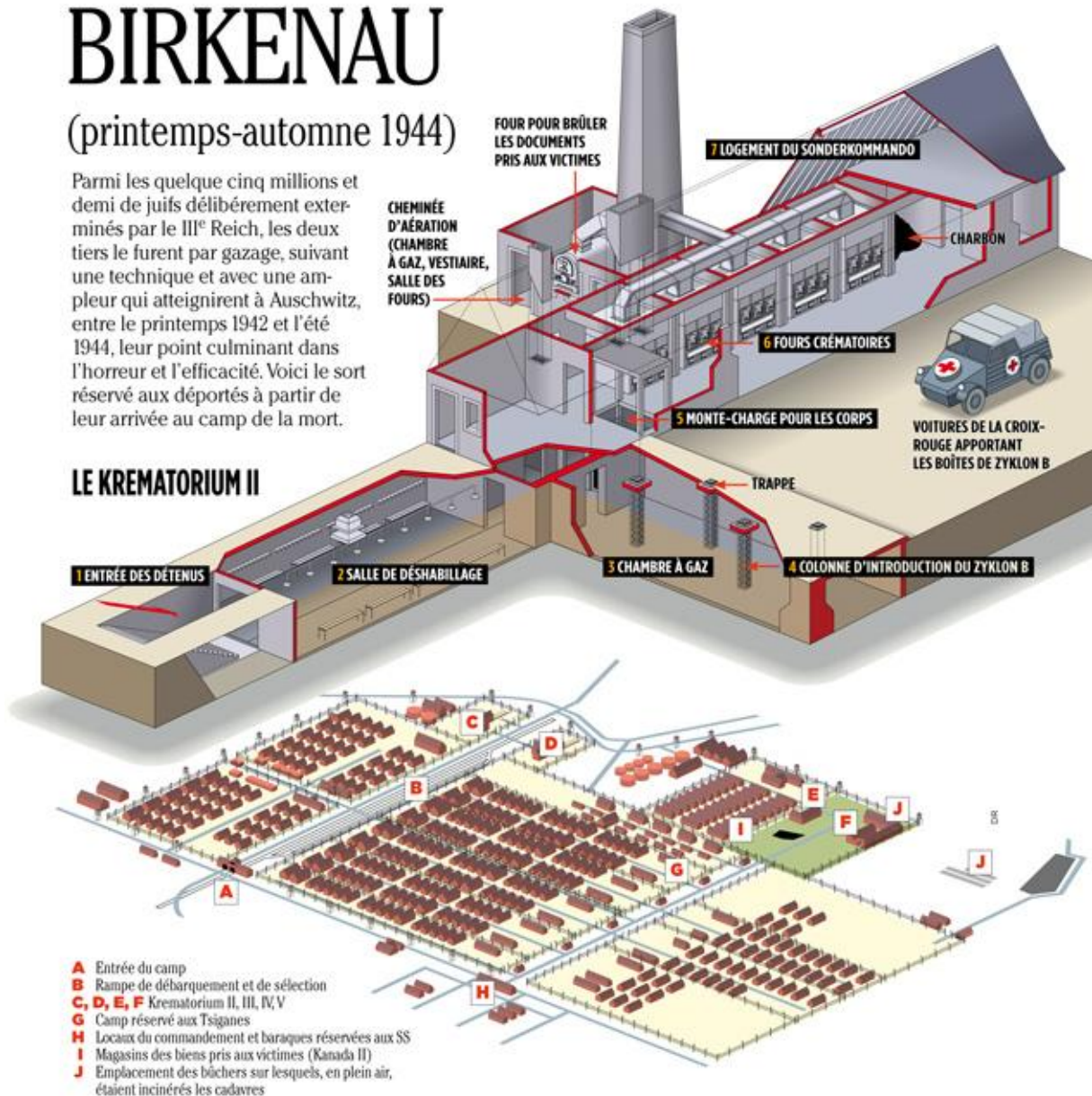
But let's go further, yes, let's admit that at all the stages, the SS were ignorant and that they haven't thought about those two solutions, so simple and so obvious. How did they proceed? Here is a general view of crematoriums 2 and 3.

# LE CAMP D'AUSCHWITZ II - BIRKENAU

(printemps-automne 1944)

Parmi les quelque cinq millions et demi de juifs délibérément exterminés par le III<sup>e</sup> Reich, les deux tiers le furent par gazage, suivant une technique et avec une ampleur qui atteignirent à Auschwitz, entre le printemps 1942 et l'été 1944, leur point culminant dans l'horreur et l'efficacité. Voici le sort réservé aux déportés à partir de leur arrivée au camp de la mort.

## LE KREMATORIUM II

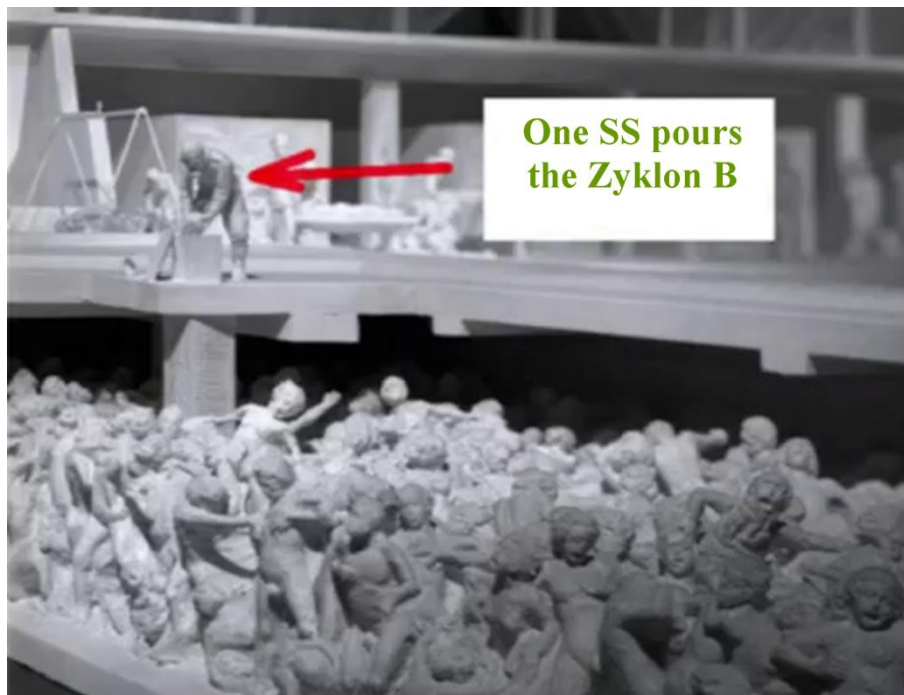


Let's get closer. From what we are told, the SS would have drilled four holes in the ceiling of the room. Below, they would have installed wire meshed columns that went down to the floor. From the roof, Zyklon B granules would have been introduced by these four holes and would have fallen to the bottom of the columns. This is what we are being told.

But this thesis is faced with three problems.

First problem: The room temperature would have been too low to be able to achieve the gassings between 3 and 20 minutes like it is claimed by almost all the testimonies. It would have taken much more time for a sufficient amount of hydrocyanic acid to evaporate. Now, let's suppose that miraculously the Zyklon B could quickly release the deadly gas.

A second problem, then, arises, unlike the clip of the film you just saw, with about 650 victims, the "*gas chamber*" was filled with 3 persons per m<sup>2</sup>.



Now, look at this sketch that shows a gassing. One SS pours the Zyklon B. Underground, the victims panicked because the gas evaporated quickly, it was horrible, they felt death arriving. All of this is very credible, from the moment people feel death arriving, they panic. But panicked crowd can develop a colossal force. Like in Sheffield stadium where people suffocated to death.

With a hundred of people panicked in a "*gas chamber*", the iron wire mesh columns would have not held for long. Victims pressed against them in random movements would have exercised such forces, that this wireframe mechanism would have been crushed in a few tenths of seconds or possibly torn from its mount.



This insertion columns are therefore stupidity; No engineer had the idea of such a device. And even if he had, from the first gassing, he would have realized his mistake. Despite this evidence, you are told that, for months and months, the Germans would have gassed people in this way.

### **Nonexistent holes**

But if this was true, even today we should see these insertion holes in the collapsed roof of the "gas chamber". Like holes in a concrete slab damaged by an explosion, it would show.

The example with crematorium 3 is interesting. It was also blasted. Although it was prohibited, I went up on the slab of the ovens room roof. Vent holes were made.



We see them here on a vintage photograph. The explosion brought down the slab on the ground, it broke into several pieces and on its entire length.



Despite this, the ventilation holes of the ovens room are, still today, clearly visible, including the one located close to the longitudinal break. We can still see perfectly its smooth contours.

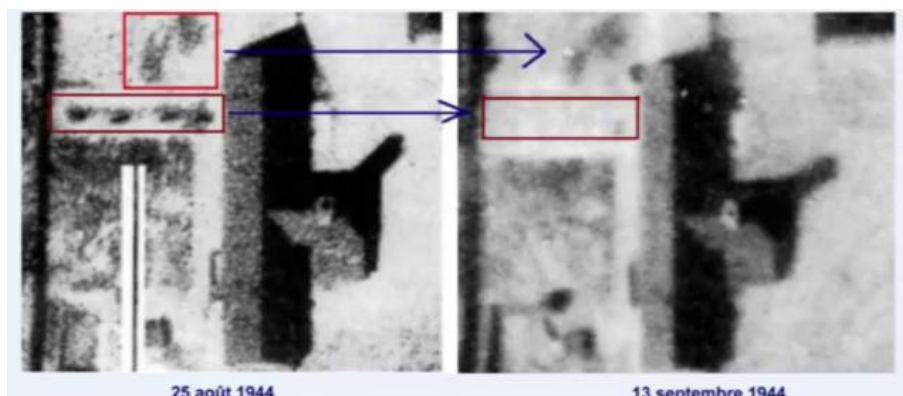
Well, when you are in Birkenau, carefully inspect the roof slab of the room that is presented to you as being a "gas chamber" in crematorium 2. You will not see a single hole. Only slits or cracks. I went under the collapsed roof to inspect. Where, you can still go. Note, that on the roof we can still see perfectly the plank marks which were used for the concrete formwork.



If, therefore, a hole had been recap, it would be seen necessarily. Thus, we see nothing. All that we distinguish are cracks due to the slab having fallen on the ground.

The conclusion is clear, the alleged insertion holes for the Zyklon B never existed. Therefore, the entire official story thus collapses.

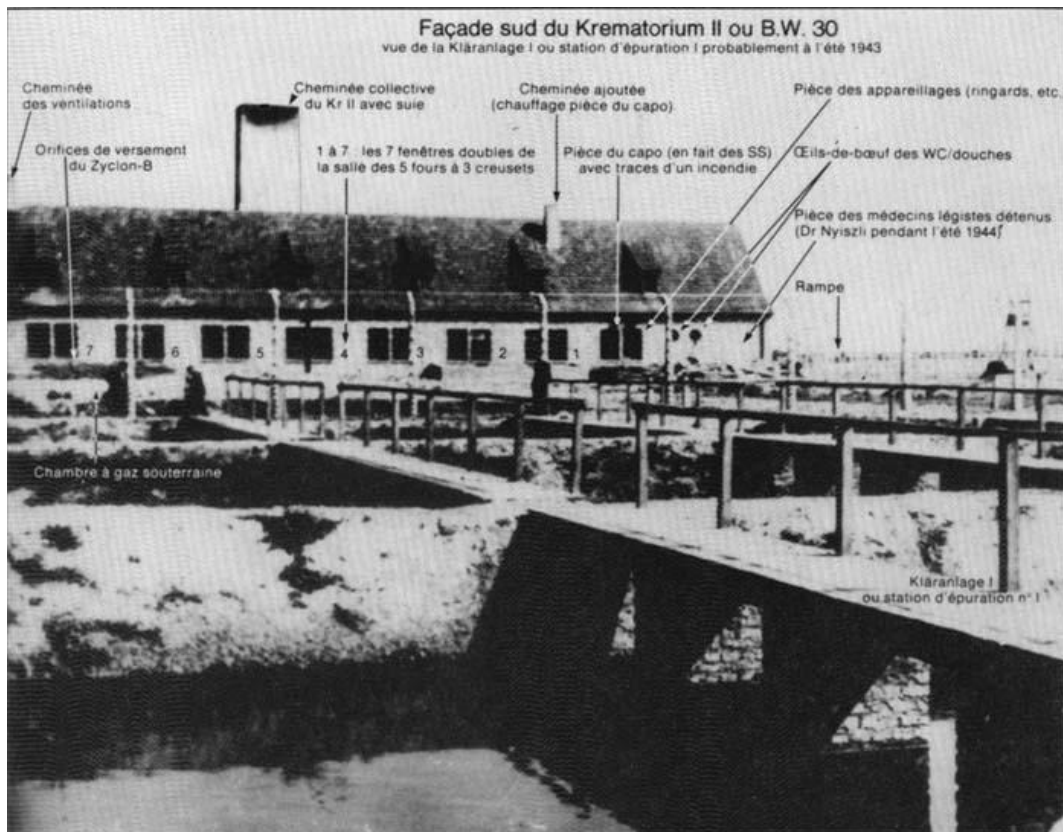
But, I know that here you may say: "But, then what are those objects that we can see on the roof of the crematorium 2 "gas chamber" ? And what are these black spots that we can see on the roof of the two "gas chamber" dated August 25, 1944?" I will object, that these spots disappear on this picture taken three weeks later.



However, the mark on the ground - circled in red - is still visible. Therefore, we should be able to see the spots. But they are no longer there. I add, that if you take a good look on this



crematorium picture and despite what is said on the legend, We see no insertion chimney on the alleged "gas chamber" roof.



Then, what is it? Editing? Defects in the roof due to the poor quality of materials used? And there, are they mere objects put there during the crematorium construction?



Personally, I don't know. But, one thing is certain: When we inspect today the slab of the alleged "gas chamber" room of crematorium 2, either above or below, we see nothing, no trace of insertion holes for the Zyklon B.

It is this observation, purely material, that must prevail.

## Part Six - The "substitution evidence"

Then, in order to make you believe that a mass massacre was perpetrated in the camp of Birkenau, "substitution evidence" will be presented to you. I call them so, because in the absence of actual evidences of the existence of the murder weapon, - because it did not exist - they will try to convince you otherwise.

The goal is to awaken in you the emotion with such items. Then, let you believe that a suitcase equal a murdered family.



Then, certainly the items visible in the museum attest that in all probability their owners died. But dead does not mean murdered! Let alone gassed! Even if it's regrettable, it is obvious that a massive deportation took place during the war, with restrictions, which were going to be fatal to weakened people. The picture that you will see shows Hungarian Jews deported in the spring and summer of 1944.

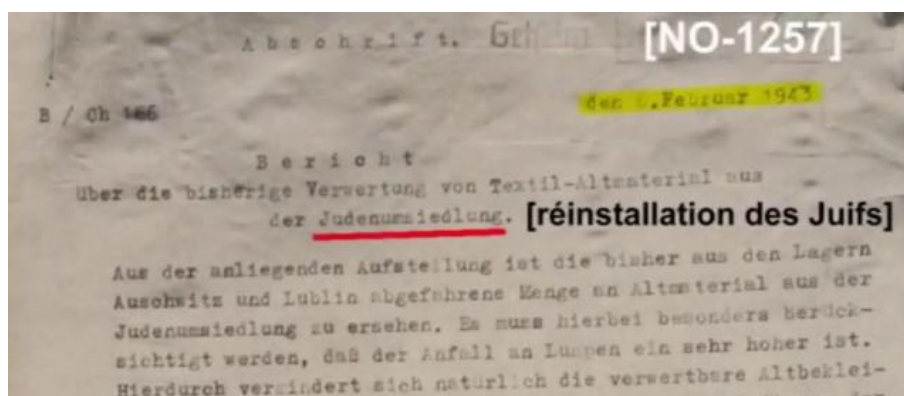


Everyone was deported, even the disabled, even the eldest most of which arrived very tired. For some, a deportation under these circumstances Could only be fatal. The presence of these additions does not surprise me. Rather, it is their absence that would surprise me. If they prove a gigantic deportation in harsh conditions, they do not prove a mass massacre.

Moreover, we must be on guard. In the Auschwitz Museum, you will see this heap of shoes,



Does each pair correspond to a dead or exterminated detainee? No. And here is why: At Madjanek, the Soviets said they found 820,000 pair of shoes. Thus, according to the last research, 78,000 people died in the camp. Therefore, where do all these shoes come from that can still be seen in the Madjanek museum today? Antique German paper answers this question. It was about the recovering of the textiles during the "*resettlement of the Jews*".



This is how the National Socialists called the Reinhardt action. The annex listed the items that had been delivered to various organizations, from Lublin camps - Madjanek - and Auschwitz. Among the items were pair of shoes per ten of thousands.



Strümpfe	10 000		Strümpfe	22 000	"
Schuhe	37 000	"	Schuhe	22 000	"
<u>Frauenbekleidung:</u>			<u>Tasche usw.:</u>		
Mäntel	155 000	Stck.	Bettbezüge	37 000	Stck.
Kleider	119 000	"	Bettlaken	46 000	"
Jacken	26 000	"	Kopfkissen-		
Röcke	30 000	"	bezüge	75 000	"
Hemden	125 000	"	Geschirrtücher	27 000	"
Blusen	30 000	"	Taschentücher	135 000	"
Pullover	60 000	"	Handtücher	100 000	"
Unterhosen	49 000	"	Tischdecken	11 000	"
Schlüpfer	60 000	"	Servietten	8 000	"
Pyjamas	27 000	"	Wolltücher	6 000	"
Schürzen	36 000	"	Kraasatten	25 000	"
Büstenhalter	25 000	"	Gumischuhe		
Unterkleider	22 000	"	und Stiefel	24 000	Paar
Kopftücher	85 000	"	Mützen	9 000	Stck.
Schuhe	111 000	Paar	insgesamt:	211	Waggons

The visible shoes in Madjanek are, therefore, not those of people killed in the camp, but those of Jews deported to the East as part of the Reinhardt action. Same with those visible in the Auschwitz Museum. Say that one pair equal to a gassed Jew is inexact.

The same can be concluded with all these items found by the Soviets during the camp liberation and that they have filmed extensively to suggest that Birkenau was an extermination camp. Then as now, the public is fooled because it ignores the link between Auschwitz and the Reinhardt action.

But the evidence of substitution which traumatizes most people has not yet been mentioned. It is the hair.



This cubic meters of hair that you will see in a room and that would be that of 144,000 persons, implied "gassed". Lauriane writes: *"I could not stand to see the hair of the deportees... This destabilized me. It was the first time I saw horrible things."* Nathalie adds: *"I could not realize the horror that lay before me... when I saw with my own eyes two tons of*

*hair dulled by the years, crammed into a showcase. How many bodies did this hair belonged to?"*

This repulsion felt by the students is understandable. They have this drawing in the head.



This gassed woman to which a member of the Sonderkommando cuts the hair. When you will look at this hair that are presented to you, you can therefore believe that you see the last frame of this scene. However, here is a snapshot from the Auschwitz album.



These Hungarian Jews were admitted to the camp. They have therefore, not been gassed. But they went all the same under the hairdresser's clippers.





Same observation with these other Jews. All are shaved.



These Jews that are coming out of disinfection as well.



And finally those which received uniforms sometimes too small.

Thus, I remind you that in Auschwitz 400,000 persons were admitted in the camp, including 131,000 women.

**Auschwitz. Camp de concentration et d'extermination**  
(2007), p. 208

Les détenus enregistrés au KL Auschwitz

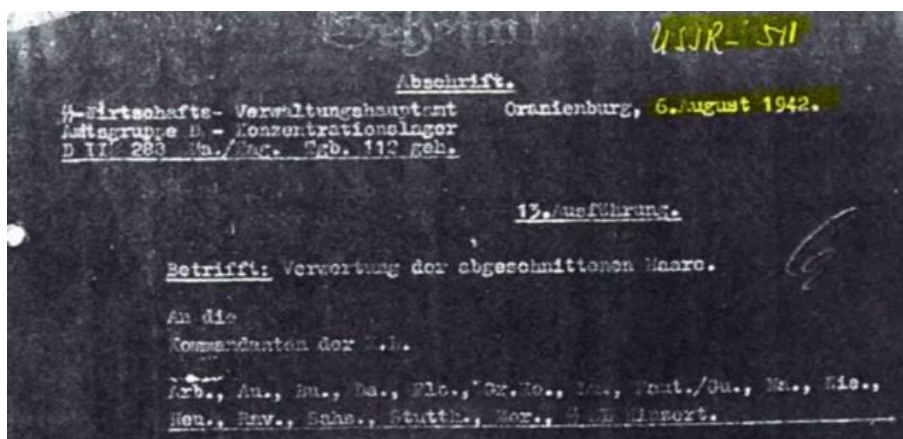
Numérotation	Hommes	Femmes	Total
simple/normale	202 499	89 325	291 824
Juifs série A	20 000	29 354	49 354
Juifs série B	14 897	—	14 897
EH (rééducatifs)	9 193	1 993	11 186
RKG (prisonniers de guerre)	11 964	—	11 964
Z (Tziganes)	10 094	10 888	20 982
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268 647</b>	<b>131 560</b>	<b>400 207</b>

Source : recensement effectué par l'auteur d'après les différents documents du camp.

Among these detainees many were shaved more than once. This is why this hair do not impress me much. They are not evidence of a premeditated and coldly organized mass killing.

Some point out that in this hair after the war the Soviets have found traces of hydrocyanic acid. I admit without difficulty. But do you know that during the war, in the time of drastic restrictions, they also recovered hair for use in the manufacture of slippers, carpets, mattresses...

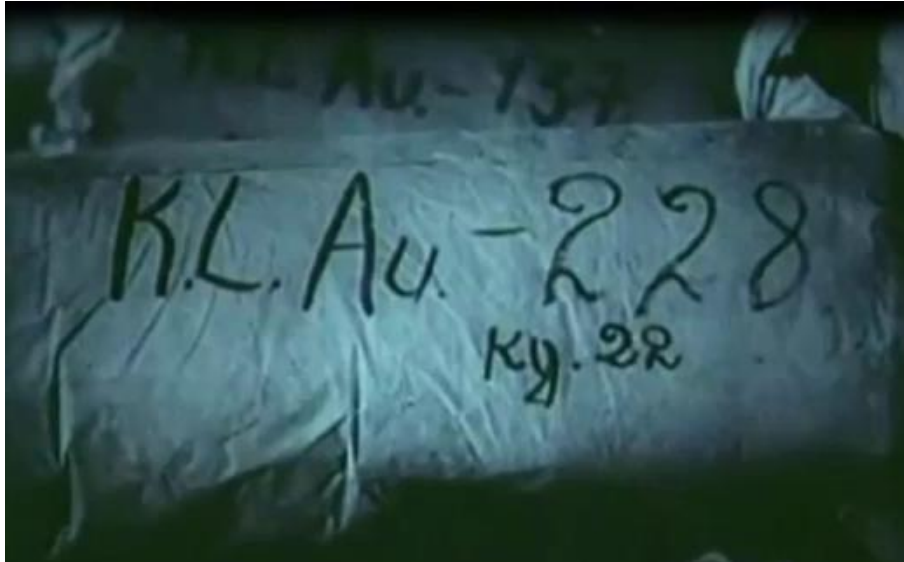
In April 1943, a member of the French workers in Germany published a photo report about weaving hair in France in a Lower Normandy factory. They were used in making slippers. Under Vichy, a decree imposing the collection of hair in the large cities, was published on March 27, 1942 in the "Journal Officiel". Five month later, in the Reich, a circular was sent to all the concentration camps officers, so that women's hair were collected.



However, the author stated that the collection should be performed AFTER disinfection. Now, how at that time, were the hair disinfected, in order to kill lice and nits that could be there?

With hydrocyanic acid. Zyklon B. Therefore, the fact that after the war, the Soviets have found traces of it, is not surprising.

I add, that, logically, a part of this hair was found in bags ready to be sent.



On these bags were written the source and the recovered mass.

In short, all these substitution evidence that are shown to you, well they can prove anything you like but certainly not a mass massacre.

### **General conclusion**

There! I have briefly summarized the main arguments, which I believe, must offset-debunk the official thesis.

Auschwitz was not an extermination camp. And as it was the center, therefore there was no extermination of the Jews.

You will notice that in all these developments, it is not about the Jews as such. The genocide could have been that of the German, Indian, Bantu and whatnot. It would not change the arguments developed here. So there is no question here of being or not being anti-Semitic. Antisemitism is irrelevant to the arguments.

Now, you are free to believe or not believe.

Good evening.